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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this long-range plan is to describe the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and the possible ways of meeting these needs over the next 5 years. This plan was developed by the Division for Libraries and Community Learning staff, with advice from the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Advisory Committee and the Council on Library and Network Development. The plan reflects reports submitted to the division, surveys, consultations with librarians, trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, division statutory requirements and services, and federal LSCA priorities. The long-range plan is intended to provide a broad framework for division and statewide planning activities, as well as provide Wisconsin librarians and others with a framework for local library and system planning efforts. The contents include: (1) characteristics of Wisconsin affecting library services; (2) the Division's organization and mission; (3) the Division's publications; (4) the Division's 1994-95 highlights; (5) goals for Wisconsin library service; (6) LSCA policies; and (7) 1995-96 LSCA activities. (Author/BEW)

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ED 389 335

Long Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin

1995-2000

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

IROSS 726

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Long-Range Plan for Library Services in Wisconsin

1995-2000

Division for Libraries and Community Learning

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
John T. Benson, State Superintendent
Madison, Wisconsin

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Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
125 South Webster Street
P.O. Box 7841
Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7841
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Introduction

The purpose of this long-range plan is to describe the status of library development in Wisconsin, the needs and problems of libraries, and the possible ways of meeting these needs over the next five years. The plan was developed by the Division for Libraries and Community Learning staff, with advice from the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Advisory Committee and the Council on Library and Network Development. The plan reflects reports submitted to the division, surveys, consultations with librarians and trustees, and various statewide planning efforts and studies involving librarians from around the state. The primary focus of the plan is on statewide and state-level library activities, division statutory requirements and services, and federal LSCA priorities. The long-range plan is intended to provide a broad framework for division and statewide planning activities, as well as provide Wisconsin librarians and others with a framework for local library and system planning efforts.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning is required to develop a long-range plan as a condition for receiving LSCA funds. According to LSCA regulations, the plan must cover a three- to five-year time period, be reviewed annually by the state LSCA Advisory Committee, address library service needs in the state, indicate how LSCA can help meet library needs, include a plan for statewide resource sharing, and contain various LSCA policies and procedures. The *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin* is a companion document to this long-range plan. The long-range plan is made available to all interested Wisconsin librarians and the general public.

Characteristics of Wisconsin Affecting Library Services

Census information is important for planning and assessing the services and programs that libraries provide. The data below are from 1990 census summary tapes from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Demographic Characteristics

Wisconsin Residents by Age

Age	No.	%
0-4	360,635	8%
5-17	930,099	19%
18-24	506,809	10%
25-44	1,551,895	32%
45-64	891,386	18%
65+	650,945	13%
Total	4,891,769	100%

Median Age: 32.9

Wisconsin Residents by Sex

Sex	No.	%	Median Age
Male	2,393,116	49%	31.9
Female	2,498,653	51%	33.9
Total	4,891,769	100%	32.9

Wisconsin Residents by Race

Race	No.	%	Median Age
White	4,514,315	92%	33.8
Black	244,305	5%	23.5
American Indian Eskimo or Aleut	39,725	1%	25.2
Asian	53,058	1%	21.7
Other	40,366	1%	21.3
Total	4,891,769	100%	32.9
Hispanic Origin	87,609	2%	

Social Characteristics

• Among the state's population aged 25 and over in 1990, about 78.6 percent were at least high school graduates and 17.7 percent had at least a bachelor's degree.
• 263.638 persons aged 5 years and over (5.8 percent) spoke a language other than English at home, and 35.4 percent of those persons said they do not speak English "very well."
• 78.4 percent of the native population living in the state in 1990 were born in the state. The remainder of the native population was born in another state, a U.S. territory, or abroad of American parents. About 2.5 percent of all persons living in the state were foreign born.
• Among residents aged 5 years and over, 339,872 or 7.5 percent moved to the state between 1985 and 1990.
• 74.5 percent of workers drove to work alone. 11.5 percent were in carpools, and 2.5 percent used public transportation to get to work.

Economic Characteristics

• Median household income for the state fell from $29,632 in 1979 to $29,442 in 1989, a decrease of 0.6 percent, after adjusting for the increase in consumer prices. The 1979-1989 inflation factor is 1.676.
• Real per capita income rose from $12,136 in 1979 to $13,276 in 1989, an increase of 9.4 percent. The 1979-1989 inflation factor is 1.676.
• 67.6 percent of persons aged 16 and over were in the labor force in 1990: 75.6 percent of males compared with 60.1 percent of females. Also, 66.8 percent of mothers with children under age 6 were in the labor force.
• 5.2 percent of persons in the civilian labor force in 1990 were unemployed: 5.5 percent of males compared with 4.8 percent of females.
• The poverty rate for persons went up from 8.7 percent in 1979 to 10.7 percent in 1989, while the number of persons in poverty rose from 397,813 in 1979 to 508,545 in 1989.
• The poverty rate for related children under 18 years was 14.6 percent in 1989, while the poverty rate for persons 65 and over was 9.1 percent.
• The poverty rate for families went up to 7.6 percent in 1989 from 6.3 percent in 1979, while the number of families in poverty rose from 77,140 in 1979 to 97,466 in 1989.
• The poverty rate for families with a female householder and no spouse present was 31.2 percent in 1989.
• 7.1 percent of teenagers aged 16 to 19 were high school dropouts--not enrolled in school and not a high school graduate. Of these, about 53.0 percent were unemployed or not in the labor force.

Housing Characteristics

• The median monthly owner cost for homeowners with a mortgage was $678 in 1990, compared with $605 in 1980, an increase of 12.1 percent after adjusting for the increase in consumer prices. The comparable figures for owners without mortgages was $251 in 1990 and $253 in 1980. The 1980-1990 inflation factor is 1.588.
• 15.1 percent of homeowners had owner costs that were 30 percent or more of their household income in 1990, compared with 16.7 percent in 1980.
• The median monthly gross rent was $399 in 1990 and $371 in 1980, an increase of 7.5 percent in real terms. The 1980-1990 inflation factor is 1.588.
• 37.5 percent of renters had monthly costs that were 30 percent or more of their household income in 1990, compared with 34.9 percent in 1980.
• 14.5 percent of all housing units in the state were built between 1980 and March 1990, while 28.5 percent were built before 1940.
• 18.6 percent of all householders moved into their homes between 1989 and March 1990, while 11.1 percent moved in before 1960.
• 61.0 percent of the state's occupied homes were heated by utility gas, 9.3 percent by electricity, 14.6 percent by fuel oil or kerosene, and 14.9 percent by some other fuel.

- 1.4 percent of the state's homes in 1990 lacked complete plumbing facilities.
- 1.4 percent of the state's homes in 1990 lacked complete kitchen facilities.

Educational Characteristics

Wisconsin Residents by Educational Attainment

	No.	%
All Persons 25 Years and Over	3,094,226	100
Less than 9th grade	294,862	9.5
Grade 9-12, no diploma	367,210	11.9
High school graduate	1,147,697	37.1
Some college, no degree	515,310	16.7
Associate degree	220,177	7.1
Bachelor's degree	375,603	12.1
Advanced degree	173,367	5.6

Division for Libraries and Community Learning Organization & Mission

The mission of the Division for Libraries and Community Learning is to meet the information and lifelong learning needs of all Wisconsin residents by building partnerships and promoting equity of access to and the improvement of public, school, and state government library services, multitype library networks, and the use of instructional technology.

The **Division for Libraries and Community Learning** is a unit within the Department of Public Instruction. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the division staff have a wide variety of statutory responsibilities. The division is charged with coordinating statewide library planning and research, facilitating interlibrary cooperation, maintaining a library to supplement the resources of other libraries in the state, distributing state publications through the Wisconsin Document Depository Program, and development of a statewide database of library holdings. It is directly responsible for promoting the development of adequate public library services, school library media programs, and instructional technology. In carrying out these responsibilities, it provides leadership and support and, in turn, receives cooperation from other library and information service organizations and agencies in the state. Standards for services, facilities, and personnel fall within its purview. The division publishes a monthly newsletter, *Channel DLS*, which provides information about the division and on the administration and use of LSCA funds in Wisconsin. The division also publishes a monthly newsletter, *WISDOM: Wisconsin Data on Meetings*, which contains information on library related continuing education programs and professional meetings.

The major thrusts of the Division for Libraries and Community Learning' mission for the decade 1985- 95 include improvement of public libraries and public library system services, expansion of these services to include all types of libraries, improvement of delivery of reference and information services to state government employees and Wisconsin citizens, and increasing use of new technology to increase efficiency and improve library and instructional programs.

The **Bureau for Library Development** provides leadership, advocacy, expert assistance, planning, coordination, and funding for the improvement of library systems and public libraries so that Wisconsin residents will have convenient and equitable access to knowledge and information resources.

The bureau administers the state aid program to public library systems, the LSCA grant program, the public librarian certification program, and the Summer Library Program. It also compiles and publishes library statistical data in the *Wisconsin Library Service*

Record, and information on library continuing education events in *Wisdom*. The Bureau also plays a major role in the development and implementation of library legislation.

Library consultants in the areas of public library administration and continuing education, public library construction and planning, services to populations with special needs, library automation, and the LSCA now exist within the Bureau. The activities of these state-level consultants are coordinated with the consulting activities of public library systems.

The **Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology** has responsibilities in the following areas to elementary and secondary schools: library/media program development; design and operation of school library media centers; intellectual freedom issues for schools; instructional telecommunications utilization; planning for the effective utilization of microcomputers in instruction and in library/media programs; and information services including education database search services. Bureau consultants provide services in these areas of expertise at the state, CESA and district levels. The bureau includes the state facilitator for the National Diffusion Network. This consultant provides awareness activities and implementation assistance for NDN projects in Wisconsin schools.

The Department of Public Instruction Professional Library also is located within this bureau. The library includes a small specialized collection of K-12 education and library materials, the ERIC document collection on microfiche, on-line database search service, electronic mail networks, and assistance with WISENET, the DPI electronic bulletin board, and the Internet.

The **Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing** is charged with implementing statutory provisions related to interlibrary loan and reference services, development of resource sharing tools, and management of the interlibrary loan contracts which contribute to a statewide information network. The bureau engages in statewide planning, coordination, and provision of services through the operation of the Wisconsin Reference and Loan Library to assure that Wisconsin residents have access to the collective knowledge and information resources in the state's libraries.

The bureau is responsible for the management of WISCAT (the statewide bibliographic database), and it also plays a key role in the management of interlibrary loan telecommunication and delivery systems. It continues to serve as a major state-level interlibrary loan and reference agency, operates a centralized processing center for state agency libraries, provides data base search services, brokers Knight-Ridder Information, CDP Technologies and WILSONLINE on behalf of Wisconsin libraries, and oversees the state document depository program.

The **Publications Production Team** provides leadership for the development and production of DPI publications. DPI editors advise and consult on writing, editing, designing, and printing. Working with technology experts, the team brings about the publishing of books and alternative formats for books. The team participates in the development and promotion of the Summer Library Program as well as all other division publications. Through its publications sales unit, DPI-produced library and school publications are sold nationally and internationally.

The **Family-School-Community Partnership Team** focuses on community building, leadership development, and partnerships. Using a framework for participation to promote partnerships, the team provides resources, technical assistance, training, and networking to help schools and libraries reach out to families and communities. Technical assistance and resources (including limited grant money) are available in youth service learning, volunteering, community education, and family partnerships. The team is working with Reference and Loan to create a resource clearinghouse. Among the events coordinated by the team are the annual Wisconsin Family Read-In, which brings together families, schools, and libraries to promote reading, and the Volunteer-A-Thon, which promotes volunteering in libraries, schools, and other community agencies.

Contract Services

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning contracts for statewide library services with three agencies: the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, and Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS) (through UW-Madison and Council of Wisconsin Libraries).

The Cooperative Children's Book Center (CCBC) is a noncirculating examination, study and research children's and young adult literature library for adults funded by the UW-Madison, especially through the School of Education, and by the annual contract from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction through the Division for Libraries and Community Learning. The CCBC provides specialized services for Wisconsin school and public librarians and teachers, including intellectual freedom information services, publications and continuing education opportunities. The CCBC is located on the UW-Madison campus. It has been supported since 1963 by the Division for Libraries and Community Learning.

At the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, located in the Milwaukee Public Library, recorded and Braille material are collected and circulated to those who are certified as eligible to use these materials. This program is operated by the state in close cooperation with the Library of Congress program, which supplies the majority of the materials at no cost, and the Milwaukee Public Library which provides space and utilities.

Two contracts support interlibrary loan services. Access to the collections of Milwaukee Public Library is provided through contract and the WILS contract provides for interlibrary loan of materials from UW libraries and the State Historical Society.

State DPI Advisory Bodies

The Council on Library and Network Development, which is appointed by the governor, is advisory to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Division for Libraries and Community Learning. It is specifically charged by state statutes to: advise the state superintendent in regard to the state's policies and programs for library and network development and interlibrary cooperation; make recommendations in regard to the development of standards for public libraries and the certification of public librarians; provide advice on the state's policies and programs for the development of school library media programs and facilities and the coordination of these programs with other library services; hold a biennial meeting to review the state superintendent's report on library cooperation and make recommendations; review and comment on the state budget for library services and, if deemed appropriate, transmit recommendations to the governor; receive complaints, suggestions and inquiries in regard to programs and policies on library development; and prepare a biennial report on the condition and progress of library services in the state.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Advisory Committee, appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, advises the Division for Libraries and Community Learning and the state superintendent on the development of the state plan for LSCA, policy matters arising in the administration of LSCA, and the evaluation of activities funded under LSCA. The advisory council is broadly representative of public, academic, school, special, institutional libraries and libraries serving the handicapped, and of persons using such libraries, including disadvantaged persons in the state.

The Council for Instructional Telecommunications, appointed by the state superintendent, advises the state superintendent on matters relating to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming and distance education for the elementary and secondary grades. One member represents each CESA, and two members represent private elementary and secondary educational institutions.

Division for Libraries and Community Learning Publications

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning sponsors and participates in a number of significant statewide planning efforts, needs assessments, surveys and studies. Following is a list of some major library planning documents produced in recent years. Most of these documents were developed in conjunction with librarians and other interested persons from around the state.

American Indian Resource Manual for Public Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1992.

A Brief Report of Statistics; 1988 Survey of School Library Media Programs in Wisconsin, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1991.

Certification Manual for Wisconsin Public Librarians, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, November 1994.

Channel DLS, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, monthly newsletter.

Combined School & Public Libraries: Guidelines for Decision Making, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1994.

Creating A Shared Vision for Library Systems in Wisconsin: A Report on the Listening and Learning Meetings, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1995.

Dealing With Selection and Censorship: A Brief Handbook for Wisconsin Schools, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1991.

Funding for Statewide Automation: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1988.

A Guide To Curriculum Planning In Computer Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Inform Wisconsin: Final Report of the Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1988.

Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1992.

Instructional Telecommunications: A Resource and Planning Guide, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1995.

Internet Policy Statement and Plan, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1994.

Leadership for the 90's: Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force on School Library media Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1990.

Legislative Proposal From the Division for Library Services for Multitype Library Cooperation at the System Level, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

Library System Plan, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, April 1985.

Matrix for Curriculum Planning In Library Media and Information Skills Education, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

Multitype Library Cooperation at the Area/State Level In Wisconsin: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

1994 Wisconsin Summer Library Program Manual, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1994. (1994 theme: "Rock 'n' Read")

Planning for Countywide Public Library Services, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1995.

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Channel DLS April 1988.

Population Data for Wisconsin Public Library Systems, Wisconsin Department of Administration, July 1993.

Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1988.

Reactions to: Leadership for the 90's; Final Report of the State Superintendent's Task Force Report on School Library Media Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, March 1991.

Read From the Start: Early Literacy Activities and Resources for Libraries and Other Educators, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1995.

Reference Services in Wisconsin Libraries: Focus Group Summary, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1994.

Report of the WISCAT Task Force, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1993.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Automating Wisconsin Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1987.

Report of the Database Search Services Committee, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1990.

Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Wisconsin Legislature on Nonresident Borrowing Across Public Library System Boundaries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1989.

School Library Media Programs: A Resource and Planning Guide, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Service Data for Wisconsin Public Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1994 (to be annual publication).

Small Library Automation: Information and Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, May 1991.

Special Needs Speakers List, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1994.

State Superintendent's Report on Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing, 1991-1995, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1994.

A Study of Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Services in the State of Wisconsin, submitted to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Public Instruction, King Research, Inc., November, 1988.

A Survey on Updating the WISCAT and OCLC Databases, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1992.

Wisconsin Document Depository Manual for State Agencies, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1992.

Wisconsin Document Depository Program: Manual for Depository Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1994.

Wisconsin LSCA Multitype Library System Demonstrations, 1986-1990; a summary, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1990.

Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Guidelines, Third Edition, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, June 1985.

Wisconsin Library Building Project Handbook, by Raymond M. Holt. 2nd revision edited by Anders C. Dahlgren, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

Wisconsin Library Service Record, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, annual publication.

Wisconsin Plan for Preservation, Council of Wisconsin Librarians, 1987.

Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Wisconsin Public Library Trustee Handbook, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

WISDOM: Wisconsin Data On Meetings, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, monthly clearinghouse of information on library related continuing education programs and professional meetings.

Division for Libraries & Community Learning Highlights 1994-95

Shared Vision for Library Systems

The System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin and the Division for Libraries and Community Learning undertook a process in 1994-95 to create a

shared vision for library systems in Wisconsin. A major component of the process was the holding of grass roots "Listening and Learning Meetings" at locations throughout the state at which participants were able to provide their ideas and thoughts on the future role of library systems in Wisconsin.

Public Library Standards

A committee appointed by the State Superintendent revised the Wisconsin Public Library Standards. These were published and distributed in the fall of 1994. Division staff conducted workshops on the standards for several systems.

Certification of Public Library Administrators

New rules which increase the educational requirements for certification of public librarians became effective January 1, 1995. During 1994-95 the Council on Library and Network Development undertook a review of public librarian certification requirements in regard to the educational levels of municipal and county branch heads.

Public Library Planning Guide

Planning for Countywide Public Library Service was published and distributed to public libraries throughout the state.

Internet Access

In cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Administration and WISCNET, the Division for Libraries and Community Learning helped develop and implement BadgerDial, an economical means for public libraries and educational institutions to gain access to the Internet.

Joint Conference for Public Librarians and Trustees

The Department of Public Instruction and the Wisconsin Association of Public Librarians held a joint conference for public librarians and trustees in the spring of 1995.

Americans With Disabilities Act

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning actively promoted compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) by public libraries during this period. In July 1994, the division sponsored a statewide meeting on library services to people with disabilities as a follow-up to its September 1992 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) workshop. In addition, the division provided a number of continuing education workshops for systems on the ADA. Area level workshops have also been provided by systems. Federal LSCA funds were made available in 1994-95 to assist public libraries and public library systems in complying with ADA.

Summer Library Program

For the twentieth consecutive year the department sponsored the highly successful summer reading/library program. Approximately 100,000 children participate in this program annually. In 1995 the theme was "Sportacular Summer."

Reading Readiness/Motivation

The division published and distributed *Read From the Start: Early Literacy Activities and Resources for Librarians and Other Educators* based on LSCA-funded projects 1987-88 through 1992-93. The guide was given to all Wisconsin public libraries and Cooperative Educational Service Agencies and selected state level organizations concerned with early childhood care and education.

Library Services and Construction Act

In May of 1994, State Superintendent John T. Benson notified 44 public libraries, library systems, and other library agencies in Wisconsin that they would share just over $2 million in 1994-95 in LSCA funds to improve library services in the communities and counties they serve. The funds aided 83 different projects involving hundreds of libraries in the state. The funds were used to improve library services to people with special needs, such as the elderly, disadvantaged, and disabled; to increase cooperation and resource sharing among libraries; to provide funds for the construction of public libraries; to enable libraries to improve services through the use of technology; to improve library services through use of the *Public Library Standards*; and to encourage young children to read.

WISCAT

The thirteenth edition of WISCAT, the statewide database, was produced and distributed to Wisconsin libraries in the spring of 1995 in CD-ROM format. WISCAT is the largest statewide union catalog in the country. The database contains 5 million bibliographic titles and 24 million library holdings representing 1084 libraries of all types. During 1994-95, 48 libraries extracted their WISCAT records to support the beginning of local automated projects. The division supports several software products to facilitate libraries in adding and maintaining their WISCAT holdings. LSCA funds were used in 1994-95 to purchase CD-ROM drives for public libraries and school districts to be able to access WISCAT in the CD-ROM format.

QuILL (interlibrary loan tracking and management software)

The Reference and Loan Library staff completed testing of the interlibrary software which has been under development by Brodart Automation for several years. Installations in systems and local libraries were begun. The QuILL system may dramatically change how interlibrary loan is carried out and managed.

Interlibrary Loan Task Force

The State Superintendent appointed an Interlibrary Loan Task Force to identify and discuss effective patterns and methods of resource sharing among all types of libraries in Wisconsin, to determine the direction that the Division for Libraries and Community Learning, public library systems, and libraries should take in relation to resource sharing and to suggest revisions in or additions to existing statewide resource sharing protocols which will assure equitable, cost effective interlibrary loan service to library users throughout the state.

Interlibrary Loan Services

There was insufficient funding for operation of all four statewide contracts for 1994-95. The division had to cease payment for WILS services for six months. Public library systems picked up this cost during this period.

Reference and Loan Library Teams

Reference and Loan Library staff formed quality improvement teams in the following areas: materials selection, materials acquisitions processing, state documents, vertical file reorganization, cataloging, reference services, electronic information and database searching, WISCAT, interlibrary loan services, and public relations. The library is preparing for reorganization in which all supervisor positions will be eliminated and replaced with a teamwork structure.

Telecommunications Planning Guide

Instructional Telecommunications: A Resource and Planning Guide was published and distributed to all Wisconsin school districts. The guide provides a planning process for the instructional use of any form of telecommunications in PK - 12 schools.

School Library Media Survey

A comprehensive survey of all public school building and library media centers was completed. The survey data now resides on a relational database which can be queried to produce reports on multiple aspects of school library media services in Wisconsin.

Goals For Library Service In Wisconsin

Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation

To ensure that all Wisconsin residents have convenient and timely access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Goal 2: Public Library and Public Library System Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems and public libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens in order to ensure that all Wisconsin residents have access to a basic level of public library service, have legal access to free public library service, and are able to use any public library in the state to meet their educational and informational needs, regardless of political boundaries.

Goal 3: School Library Media Center Services

To ensure that all public school students in Wisconsin are provided comprehensive school library media services as defined by *School Library Media Programs; a Resource and Planning Guide* and *Information Power*.

Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs.

Goal 5: Technology

To ensure that libraries, systems and school districts utilize technology to improve library services and access to the materials and resources in Wisconsin libraries, and to integrate technology in schools across curricular subject areas and grade levels.

Goal 1: Resource-sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation

To ensure that all Wisconsin residents have convenient and timely access to all Wisconsin libraries and information services through interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing arrangements.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries and systems on multitype library cooperation activities.
- Provision of a collection of specialized print and nonprint materials, including online and CD-ROM databases, at the Reference and Loan Library which will enable staff to fill interlibrary loan, subject and reference requests referred by library systems, libraries and state government agencies.
- Collection and distribution of state government documents to libraries participating in the Wisconsin Document Depository Program.

- Development and monitoring of contracts with major state information resources to improve and expand access to information.
- Sponsorship of annual meetings on interlibrary loan and reference service with system staff, resource library staff, and state agency and institution libraries.
- Support of the DPI Professional Library, provision of online information services, and assistance with WISENET and Internet for DPI staff and public school districts.
- Management of statewide contracts with online database vendors on behalf of Wisconsin libraries.
- Coordination of intersystem and out-of-state interlibrary loan activity
- Contributions to the following publications:
  -Channel DLS and *-Education Forward*

Objectives Completed 1994-1995

- Created a statewide task force to study and make recommendations on interlibrary loan issues in Wisconsin.

Objectives 1995-2000

Objective 1.1. To seek state funding and legislation to strengthen the role of public library systems in accomplishing multitype library cooperation and resource sharing at the area level (1995-2000).

Objective 1.2. To work towards passage of federal legislation designed to improve library services throughout the country, including reauthorization of LSCA, ESEA, NREN, GPO legislation, and other programs recommended by the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services and the American Library Association (1995-2000).

Objective 1.3. To publish and disseminate the recommendations of the interlibrary loan task force (1995-96). *(LSCA funds 1995-96; related LSCA purpose: to strengthen the state library agency)*

Objective 1.4. To demonstrate and evaluate the feasibility of delivering library materials between and among libraries and library systems in selected areas of Wisconsin (1995-96). *(LSCA funds 1994-95, 95-96; related LSCA purpose: to plan for, establish, extend, and operate cooperative networks of libraries)*

Objective 1.5. To study and determine the most cost effective and efficient means of providing delivery service to libraries on a statewide basis (1996-97). *(LSCA funds 1996-97; related LSCA purpose: planning for statewide resource sharing)*

Objective 1.6. To demonstrate and evaluate the provision of quick telephone reference service by the Reference and Loan Library for rush requests from system resource libraries (1995-96).

Objective 1.7. To conduct a focus group session on the effectiveness of the provision of interlibrary loan and reference services by the Reference and Loan Library to state agency library employees and make recommendations for improvement (1995-97).

Objective 1.8. To participate in cooperative statewide efforts to assess and address preservation needs and issues (1995-2000).

Objective 1.9. To incorporate use of Internet into provision of reference services at the Reference and Loan Library (1995-98).

Objective 1.10. To revise interlibrary loan patterns to reflect changes in funding levels for state level contracts and services (1995-97).

Background on Resource-sharing

A variety of state-level, statewide, and area library organizations in Wisconsin are involved in resource sharing programs to better meet the information needs of Wisconsin citizens. Professional associations, and educational institutions and agencies also contribute. Some cooperative activities are mandated by statute and funded by state aids. Others are funded by contract, individual library budgets or grants.

State-Level Library Services

In Wisconsin, no one library or agency has responsibility for providing all state-level library services. Instead, state-level library services are carried out by a variety of libraries in a variety of ways. There are libraries in Wisconsin with statutory responsibility for statewide library services: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Reference and Loan Library, the State Historical Society, and the State Law Library. There are also libraries providing statewide services because of contractual arrangements. DPI and the UW System contract with selected other libraries or agencies in Wisconsin to provide designated statewide services on a contractual basis. These libraries and agencies are the Cooperative Children's Book Center, Milwaukee Public Library, WILS (through the UW-Madison and the Council of Wisconsin Libraries), and the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Milwaukee.

In addition to these libraries providing statewide services through statutory and contractual arrangements, there are also many other libraries in the state that provide library services such as interlibrary loan, reference or information services, and access to their collections on a statewide basis. These libraries do not have statutory state service responsibilities, do not receive state funds through contractual arrangements, and often do not have statewide services as their primary mission. These libraries are providing statewide services because they have been willing to respond to requests for materials or information from other libraries.

Statewide Networks

The Council of Wisconsin Libraries (COWL) is a not-for-profit corporation including all types of libraries in its membership. COWL sponsors a service program called the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS), which is the broker for the on-line services of OCLC for all Wisconsin libraries. WILS also provides interloan access to the library resources of the UW-Madison campus and serves as a clearinghouse for interlibrary loan requests among its member libraries. It is supported by fees provided for services and by state funds provided through a resource sharing contract between the UW-Madison and the Division for Libraries and Community Learning. The contract supports participation in WILS interlibrary loan services for public, school, state agency, institution and other libraries via the Reference and Loan Library and designated area resource libraries and clearinghouses.

COWL and the University of Wisconsin - Madison General Library System jointly administer the Wisconsin Plan for Preservation (WISPPR). WISPPR is a cooperative effort to assess preservation needs in Wisconsin, to establish priorities for preservation work, to provide training and education in preservation issues, and to offer preservation services in a coordinated, cost-effective manner. WISPPR has adopted a long-range plan for services which describes its organization, fee structure, and service program.

The Wisconsin Health Science Library Network provides access to current and highly specialized health information materials for health professionals and consumers. Most libraries in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and other health related institutions form the base or local level for this network. Area consortia handle requests at the first level. Requests can then be referred to state, regional, national and international levels. Many libraries in this network are now using Docline, an automated interloan request system developed by the National Library of Medicine.

There are other more informal special library networks for the sharing of resources for specialized fields. While informal, these networks efficiently provide information links for their members.

Interlibrary Loan

Wisconsin's public library system and state level resource structure and funding foster a high level of interlibrary loan and reference services among all types and sizes of libraries. Where adequate communication and delivery services exist, library staff sometimes borrow materials directly from each other within the system area. Public Library systems handle a high volume of traffic on behalf of libraries in their system area. Requests are also sent

directly to state and out-of-state resource libraries according to patterns established for different types of libraries. For example, academic libraries utilize WILS services frequently and medical libraries utilize the national medical library network.

In 1988 the division contracted with King Research to evaluate the effectiveness of interlibrary loan services. The recommendations in this study will be reviewed to determine how interlibrary loan services can be improved. Since 1987-88 changes have been made in public library system interlibrary loan patterns to provide for more direct interlibrary loan among systems and between systems and state level resource providers.

Library staff frequently use the WISCAT database and/or OCLC to verify title and holdings information for printed and audio-visual materials. The QuILL software is integrated with WISCAT and will be used by libraries to manage all actual interlibrary loan requests and maintain statistics. The Wisconsin Union List of Serials (WULS), local serials lists, and DocLine are used to verify periodical titles and holdings. The number of libraries listed and the size of these databases greatly aids libraries in using interlibrary loan services.

According to statistics collected by the National Center for Education Statistics, Wisconsin has the largest per capita rate of interlibrary loan among public libraries in the nation with one interlibrary loan request received for every ten people. Wisconsin also has a high level of circulation in public libraries with nearly seven items circulated per capita. Wisconsin was ranked tenth nationally in circulation. According to these statistics, Wisconsin libraries circulated 38,292,185 items, sent 497,128 interlibrary loan requests, and received 437,813 interlibrary loan requests in 1990. NCES does not have comparable statistics for other types of libraries, but in 1988 King Research estimated that Wisconsin libraries of all types sent 884,600 requests to other libraries in 1987.

Multitype Library System Development

Effective resource sharing among all types of libraries at the area level is essential if the information and knowledge needs of Wisconsin residents are to be met. Wisconsin's federated public library systems have a statutory responsibility to develop a plan for furthering cooperation among all types of libraries and to enter into agreements with other types of libraries for the sharing of resources. However, systems have varied widely in how they have responded to this responsibility.

Beginning in 1986, federal LSCA Title III funds were provided to three public library systems. Arrowhead Library System (Janesville), Nicolet Federated Library System (Green Bay), and Winding Rivers Library System (LaCrosse) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the expansion of public library systems to include other types of libraries. Two additional smaller projects were funded in 1991-93. These were the South Central Library System (Madison) and the Wisconsin Valley Library Service (Wausau). LSCA funding for the demonstrations ended in December 1993.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning developed a legislative and funding proposal which would have enabled the current federated public library systems to serve as the formal statutory structure for area level multitype library cooperation. The proposal was based substantially on recommendations of the Council on Library Development and Networking made in its report in August, 1988 entitled *Multitype Library Cooperation At The Area/System Level in Wisconsin*. The proposal would have allowed public library systems to seek an additional designation as a multitype library system. Services provided by systems for non-public libraries would have been similar but not exactly the same as those for public libraries. Non-public member libraries would have been required to meet certain minimum requirements designed to encourage access and resource sharing. This legislation was introduced in both the 1991-93 and 1993-95 legislative sessions, but failed to be enacted. It is unclear what future efforts will be undertaken in this regard.

Preservation of Library Materials

The *Wisconsin Plan for Preservation* was developed and adopted by the Council of Wisconsin Librarians in 1987. WISPPR, as the plan is called, is the name given to a cooperative effort to assess preservation needs, to establish priorities for preservation

work, to provide training and education in preservation issues, and to offer preservation services in a coordinated, cost-effective manner. WISPPR components include preservation education and training, consulting, last copy, microformatting, conservation treatment, and grant programs. The plan for preservation was reviewed and adopted by the Council on Library and Network Development on November 13, 1992. During 1993-94, LSCA funds were used to provide workshops on the preservation of library materials for library staffs from all types of libraries.

Present and Projected Needs for Resource-sharing

- There is a need for additional state legislation and funding which would enable public library systems to serve all types of libraries in order to provide access to these libraries for state residents.
- There is a need to study the interlibrary loan system at the state, area and local levels and to improve the speed, efficiency and reliability of resource-sharing among all types of libraries.
- There is a need to improve and expand statewide delivery services to expedite access to Wisconsin library resources.
- There is a need for greater willingness on the part of school library media directors, school administrators, and school boards to lend school owned resources to the public and to develop policies toward this end.
- There is a need for greater awareness and willingness on the part of school library media specialists to borrow materials and refer users to other libraries and information sources.
- There is a need to study reference service delivery at the local, system, and state level.
- There is a need to determine how libraries and schools can best utilize services available through WiscNet and the emerging National Research Education Network (NREN).
- There is a need to improve materials preservation practices in libraries of all types.

The following documents provide more detailed needs assessment information regarding resource sharing.

Legislative Proposal From the Division for Library Services for Multitype Library Cooperation at the System Level, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

Multitype Library Cooperation at the Area/State Level In Wisconsin: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1990.

State Superintendent's Report on Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing, 1991-1995, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1994.

Survey of Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Patterns, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1985.

Wisconsin LSCA Multitype Library System Demonstrations, 1986-1990; a summary, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, August 1990.

State Government Depository Program Study Committee: Report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1988.

A Study of Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Services in the State of Wisconsin, submitted to the State of Wisconsin, Department of Public Instruction, King Research, Inc., November, 1988.

Goal 2: Public Library and Public Library System Services

To improve and expand the services which public library systems and public libraries provide to Wisconsin citizens in order to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to a basic level of public library service, have legal access to free public library service, and are able to use any public library in the state to meet their educational and informational needs, regardless of political boundaries.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries and systems in the following areas:
  - -public library administration and funding;
  - -continuing education for library staff and trustees;
  - -planning for and building or remodeling libraries
- Administration/Coordination of the following programs:
  - -state aid to public library systems;
  - -Library Services and Construction Act;
  - -public librarian certification program;
  - -public library annual reports;
  - -summer library program
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education programs/conferences:
  - -joint annual state superintendent's conference for public librarians and trustees with the Wisconsin Association of Public Librarians;
  - -annual program for individuals responsible for or interested in children's services at the system level;
  - -annual program/meeting for public library system continuing education coordinators and certification validators.
- Contributions to the following publications:
  - -Channel DLS
  - -*WISDOM: Wisconsin Data on Meetings*
  - -*Wisconsin Library Service Record*
  - -*Education Forward*

Objectives Completed 1994-95

- Participated with public library system staff in a process to develop a shared vision for public library systems.

Published and distributed the revised *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* and conducted workshops on the standards.

- Published and distributed *Planning for Countywide Public Library Service.*
- Implemented new public librarian certification rules and revised the public librarian certification manual.
- Published and distributed *Read From the Start: Early Literacy Activities and Resources for Libraries and Other Educators.*
- Conducted a statewide survey of public library space needs.

Objectives 1995-2000

Objective 2.1. To support the enactment of legislation implementing the Inform Wisconsin funding proposal for direct state aid to public libraries (1995-2000).

Objective 2.2. To develop a model for strategic planning for use by library systems (1995-96).

Objective 2.3. To establish a State Superintendent's Task Force on Library System Legislation to review current system legislation in response to the development of a shared vision for systems. (1995-96).

Objective 2.4. To encourage public libraries to improve inadequate services and planning and evaluation by using the *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* and related national planning documents (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 2.5. To develop a basic public library administration manual for new public library administrators, which includes a guide for small public library planning efforts (1996-97).

Objective 2.6. To develop a comprehensive issue paper on cross jurisdictional borrowing and identify alternatives for dealing with the issue (1995-96).

Objective 2.7. To encourage public library systems to work with counties in revising and updating county plans (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96; related LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 2.8. To sponsor a conference to examine the role of the rural and small public library in the statewide and national information infrastructure, to explore the potential role of community partnerships and networks in meeting community needs, and to study innovative and multidisciplinary approaches to meet the information and educational needs of residents of non-urban areas (1995-96). *(LSCA funds 1995-96; related purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 2.9. To encourage public librarians to take the four core courses required for grades 2 and 3 certification by providing reimbursement from LSCA funds for this purpose (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 2.10. To develop and submit legislation revising those parts of Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes which have become outdated or difficult to administer in their current form. (1995-96).

Objective 2.11. To study ways in which the Division for Libraries and Community Learning staff might use information from the U.S. Department of Education's Institute on Evaluating Library Programs for evaluating division programs and the impact of selected LSCA categories and grants (1995-2000).

Objective 2.12. To encourage public library systems and public library system member libraries to demonstrate services to young children (from birth through age 14) and their parents or care givers to encourage reading (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purposes: to improve public library services, to provide child care center library programs, to provide intergenerational programs)*

Objective 2.13. To provide LSCA support for the libraries identified by the federal government as having populations of 100,000 or more, and meeting other established eligibility requirements, to strengthen their collections and make them more accessible (1995-96). (In Wisconsin, Green Bay, Madison, and Milwaukee are identified has having populations of 100,000 or more.) *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to strengthen major urban resource libraries)*

Objective 2.14. To work toward the provision of state aid for public library construction (1995-2000).

Objective 2.15. To compile and disseminate information collected in the 1995 survey of public library buildings (1995-96).

Objective 2.16. To develop and publish a review of Wisconsin construction projects funded by LSCA Title II from federal FY 83-FY 93. This publication would serve as a historical review, a discussion of the impact of this program on the communities affected, and as a planning handbook of representative projects that other communities can rely on (1995-96).

Objective 2.17. To seek adequate funding for public library systems (1995-2000).

Objective 2.18. To support and cooperate with the Wisconsin Library Association in a state level public library awareness campaign (1995-99). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 2.19. To identify, through a pilot project, the scope and nature of a larger effort to preserve Wisconsin's cultural and literary heritage maintained by public libraries

in the state (1996-97). *(LSCA funds 1996-97; LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Background on Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services

Public Library Systems

State funded public library systems were created by the legislature through Chapter 152, Laws of 1971, to improve and extend public library services, promote resource sharing among libraries, and increase access to library materials and services by the state's residents. It was the intent of Chapter 152, Laws of 1971, that state aid funds be used for coordination and supplementation of services beyond what could be provided by local and county funds. Library systems coordinate resource sharing among local libraries, and provide special services and programs not provided by local and county library organizations. The first four public library systems in Wisconsin began operating in 1973. In 1994 there were 17 library systems in which all 72 counties and all 380 local and county library organizations participated. All of the state's residents are currently served by public library systems.

Until July 1993, the Wisconsin Statutes provided for funding the 17 federated public library systems at a level equal to 13% percent of the amount provided by local and county governments for public library service. However, in the 1993-95 state budget bill the 13% index was eliminated. Funding for public library systems is increasing at a lower rate than funding for public libraries. In 1995 it will increase by a little over 2%.

Annual State Aid Payments to Public Library Systems

1973 $818,000	1980 3,994,853	1987 7,889,600	1994 11,538,200
1974 2,195,351	1981 4,370,800	1988 8,354,500	1995 11,772,200
1975 2,912,760	1982 5,001,200	1989 8,773,300	1996 11,772,200
1976 1,880,300	1983 5,572,769	1990 9,563,000	(budgeted)
1977 2,659,947	1984 5,917,500	1991 10,125,600	
1978 3,180,300	1985 6,095,000	1992 10,756,700	
1979 3,721,763	1986 7,100,600	1993 11,072,200	

The state statutes prescribe a three part formula for distributing public library systems aids to individual library systems. The formula is based on square mileage, library expenditures and population. In 1993, this formula was modified by the legislature to increase the amount provided under the square mileage portion of the formula.

The System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin (SRLAAW) and the Division for Libraries and Community Learning undertook a process in 1994-95 to create a shared vision for library systems in Wisconsin. The initiation of this process came as a result of the work of the Planning Interest Group of SRLAAW. The Planning Interest Group was created to look at the issue of how public library systems could plan more effectively to carry out their service programs.

A major component of the process was the holding of grass roots "Listening and Learning Meetings" at locations throughout the state. The Planning Interest Group and the division jointly convened the meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to enable a variety of participants to provide their ideas and thoughts on the future role of library systems in the delivery of library and information services to the residents of Wisconsin, and how systems should change to carry out this role effectively.

The meetings were held in Madison on November 3, 1994, in Rhinelander on December 1, in Appleton and Racine on December 2, and in Baraboo on December 7. Because of a snow storm on December 7, a make up meeting was held on January 19 in Madison for those people who couldn't attend the December 7 meeting. There were a total of 126 participants at the meetings. They included representatives from public library systems,

system resource libraries, medium sized public libraries, small public libraries, non-public libraries, and the staff of the division. Library and system administrators, staff, and trustees from all system areas were represented.

A report entitled *Creating A Shared Vision for Library Systems in Wisconsin: A Report On the Listening and Learning Meetings* was compiled by the staff of the division and distributed to all participants of the listening and learning meetings and any other interested parties. This report was also utilized in the next step of the process which involved convening a group to help consolidate ideas generated in those meetings and create a preliminary vision statement. This meeting was held in Madison on May 19, 1995 and included a group of 17 librarians and trustees. The participants were selected from individuals who participated in the Listening and Learning Meetings. They included representatives of public library systems; small, medium, and large public libraries; non-public libraries; and DLCL. The meeting was facilitated by Debra Wilcox Johnson of Johnson and Johnson Consulting. This group developed a preliminary shared vision statement for library systems which is being distributed to the Wisconsin community for comment.

The preliminary shared vision statement and comments from the library community will be turned over to a Task Force on Public Library Systems to be appointed in the Summer of 1995. This task force will finalize the shared vision statement, review current statutory requirements for library system, and make recommendations for changes in light of the shared vision statement.

It is hoped that legislation based on the recommendations of the task force and with appropriate input from the library community at-large will be ready for introduction in the legislature in 1996.

Basic Public Library Services

Although all Wisconsin residents now have access to public library service, a significant number of Wisconsin residents do not have access to a basic or minimum level of public library service. This results partially from inadequate support for public library service from county governments. Although county government has a primary responsibility to provide support for public library service to those residents who live outside of municipalities with public libraries, this support has never been adequate. In 1993 county support for public libraries (other than consolidated county public libraries) averaged $8.88 per capita compared to $23.67 per capita for municipalities supporting public libraries which represents 38% of the municipal level of per capita support. The average per capita support for public library service from both county and municipal governments was $19.81 in 1993.

There also is inadequate and disparate support for public library service from municipal governments. Although the average per capita support for public library service from local government was $23.67 per capita in 1993, the individual support levels ranged from $1 per capita to over $150 per capita.

In October 1988, the State Superintendent's Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding issued its final report entitled *Inform Wisconsin*. That task force agreed that every resident of Wisconsin should have access to a basic or minimum level of public library service, and recommended that the state assume two thirds of the cost of providing basic public library service.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning, working cooperatively with the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin, refined the task force proposal, and in March 1990 issued *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program*.

A joint committee involving representatives from the Wisconsin Library Association, the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin, and the Division for Libraries and Community Learning was established in 1991 to review this proposal for direct state aid to public libraries for possible inclusion in the Department's 1993-95 biennial budget request. A revised version of the Inform Wisconsin proposal, dated February 1992, was developed by the joint committee. This version was endorsed by the

Wisconsin Library Association, the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin, and the Department of Public Instruction and distributed to the public library community in March 1992. Although the Department of Public Instruction included funding for the proposal in its 1993-95 biennial budget request, it was not included in the approved budget. In February 1994, Senator Calvin Potter introduced SB 694 which provided language but not funding for Inform Wisconsin. This bill died at the end of the session, but is expected to be introduced in 1995.

In an effort to deal with the problem of inadequate county funding, the Division for Libraries and Community Learning is encouraging public library systems to promote and assist in county-wide library planning in member counties. Funding has been included within the state's LSCA budget for county library planning. The division has developed a countywide library planning manual which is currently being used as a working draft. A permanent version will be published and distributed in the fall of 1994.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning continues to promote the use of *Wisconsin Public Library Standards.* This publication incorporates concepts relating to planning, roles, output measures which are being endorsed by the Public Library Association of the American Library Association. An LSCA grant category has been established to help public libraries achieve these standards. A revised edition of the standards will be published in 1994.

Statewide Public Library Access

Since 1990, all Wisconsin residents have had legal access to free public library service. The primary strategies which Wisconsin used for achieving this goal were the use of federal Library Services and Construction Act funds for public library service demonstrations and the provision of state funded public library systems.

Since the passage of the first federal Library Services Act in 1956, Wisconsin has used these funds to demonstrate the value of access to free public library service and the advantages of participating in federated public library systems. The last such demonstration took place in Florence County and was completed in 1989.

A primary requirement for participation in public library systems by counties is that they provide public library service to all residents of the county not living in municipalities with public libraries. In order for public libraries to participate in public library systems they must provide library service to the residents of the system area on the same basis that they provide library service to their own residents.

Additionally, state law requires public libraries which are members of public library systems to honor the valid borrower's card of residents of adjacent public library systems with the exception of Milwaukee County. In 1992, the legislature enacted a provision which would allow public libraries which do not receive funding at a prescribed level to exempt themselves from this requirement. Many public library systems have entered into reciprocal borrowing agreements in behalf of their public library members with non-adjacent public library systems. However, there still remains a large number of Wisconsin residents who do not have the option of using any Wisconsin public library to meet their library needs. Because of the new legislative provision, some libraries have chosen not to provide services to residents in adjacent system areas. Although public libraries, by virtue of their participation in public library systems, are required to provide extensive services to non-residents, they are to a large extent not adequately reimbursed for this service.

The State Superintendent's Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding identified inadequate reimbursement of public libraries for serving non-residents as a major funding problem in the state. *Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program* makes several provisions for reimbursing public libraries for serving non-residents. A separate funding amount is included for net-lending between municipalities which maintain a public library.

Public Librarian Certification

Public librarian certification has been required in Wisconsin since 1921 when the legislature, at the urging of the Wisconsin Library Association, passed the first

comprehensive state public librarian certification law. The concern was then, and continues to be, that the public libraries of the state be headed by qualified library personnel, assuring a high level of professional management and administration of Wisconsin's library resources, programs and services.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning has the statutory responsibility of establishing standards for and issuing certificates to public librarians. The Council On Library and Network Development (COLAND) is charged in section 43.07(1) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* with making recommendations to the division regarding the development of standards for the certification of public librarians.

Under new rules effective January 1995, head librarians of public libraries located in communities with a population of less than 3,000 are required to have two years of college and four courses in library science. Head librarians of public libraries located in communities with a population of between 3,000 and 6,000 are required to have a college degree and four courses in library science. Head librarians of public libraries located in communities with a population greater than 6,000 would be required to have a master's degree in library science. All existing head librarians who do not meet the new requirements would have their certificated upgraded.

Physical Facilities

Funding of LSCA Title II in 1983 under the Emergency Jobs Bill, and subsequent allocations since 1985, have served as a major impetus for public library building projects. Projects funded in Wisconsin under LSCA Title II in prior years and completed in 1994-95 included new buildings in Manawa and Somerset, and additions in Oconto and Sharon.

Under the latest LSCA Title II appropriation (FY95) general construction projects have been funded in Spring Green and Random Lake, in addition to one handicapped accessibility remodeling project in Evansville. Title II funds in the amount of $315,355 have been matched by $1,365,767 in local matching funds. Together, these projects will see an increase of 14,678 square feet at these locations, from the current 7,300 square feet to 21,978 square feet that will be available upon completion.

In addition to these federally funded projects, additions or new buildings have been completed in Black River Falls, Eagle, Wausau, Rio, Hartland, Portage, Oshkosh, Mequon, and Little Chute.

Wisconsin continues to have a significant need for improvement in its public library facilities. A 1987 survey of space needs identified at least 219 prospective library building projects (99 new buildings, 78 additions, 1 new branch, and 41 interior remodeling projects). These projects involve an estimated 1,045,211 square feet of new construction and 631,958 square feet of remodeled space in existing buildings. The cost to implement these projects is at least $95,500,000.

Wisconsin's present and projected needs for expanded and improved public library facilities can be measured in a number of ways. One way is to note the response to recent LSCA funding. Since new allocations under LSCA Title II have been made, 35 projects have been funded, but a total of 65 applications have been received.

In the most recent cycle of Title II funding, almost 50 communities expressed an interest in pursuing LSCA funding (this number has remained fairly constant since the program was reinstituted).

The best measure, however, is to summarize the facilities survey that was included in the 1987 public library questionnaire. The survey asked libraries to estimate their space needs using the Department's new booklet *Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline*. To date, responses have been received and entered from 326 libraries covering a total of 398 facilities (main libraries and branches). Two hundred nineteen of these facilities (55.03%) have been identified as being in need of expansion or remodeling.

A summary of cost estimates for many of these projects was prepared. Initially this summary focused on projects involving a new building or an addition to an existing building. Because the per-square-foot costs for remodeling can vary so widely depending on the scope of the work to be completed (which couldn't be discerned from the survey),

those projects were not included. One hundred thirty-nine libraries provided sufficient information to make a preliminary estimate of project costs:

	# of Usable Replies	Sq. Ft. New Construction	Sq. Ft. to Remodel	Estimated Project Costs
New Building	75	566,322	0	$40,554,318
Addition	63	458,889	631,958	53,431,292
New Branch	1	20,000	0	1,432,200
Total	139	1,045,211	631,958	95,417,811

Present and Projected Needs for Public Library Service

- There is a need to provide Wisconsin residents of all ages access to a basic level of public library service.
- There is a need to provide adequate funding for public library service through a combination of local, county, and state sources for basic public library service.
- There is a need to develop larger service populations for smaller public libraries so that they have adequate resources to provide basic library service.
- There is a need to provide residents access to the public libraries which are most convenient and most able meet their library and information needs regardless of political boundaries.
- There is a need to provide equitable reimbursement to public libraries for serving non-residents.
- There is a need to adequately fund public library systems.
- There is a need to adjust the system aid formula to make it more equitable.

The following documents provide more detailed needs assessment information regarding improving public library and system services.

Inform Wisconsin: Final Report of the Task Force on Public Library Legislation and Funding to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, October 1988.

Inform Wisconsin: A Public Library Services Improvement Program, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, February 1992.

Public Library Space Needs: A Planning Outline, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1988.

Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Wisconsin Legislature on Nonresident Borrowing Across Public Library System Boundaries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1989.

Wisconsin Certification Manual for Public Librarians, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1994.

Wisconsin Library Building Project Handbook, by Raymond M. Holt, 2nd revision edited by Anders C. Dahlgren, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1989.

Wisconsin Library Service Record, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, annual publication.

Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1987.

Goal 3: School Library Media Services

To ensure that all public school students in Wisconsin are provided comprehensive school library media services as defined by *School Library Media Programs; a Resource and Planning Guide* and *Information Power*.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to libraries, library systems, school districts and CESAs in the following areas:
  - -organization and administration of school library media programs
  - -development of computer education curriculum
  - -intellectual freedom issues
  - -use of instructional telecommunications
  - -adoption or adaptation of National Diffusion Network validated programs that meet their school district development and program improvement needs
  - -use of the common school fund for school library materials
  - -integration of all instructional technology into instruction
  - -school district compliance with standard h
  - -planning for and building or remodeling school library media centers
- Administration/Coordination of the following programs:
  - -review college and university programs leading to teacher/instructional library media licensure
  - -Satellite Educational Resources Consortium (SERC) activities
  - -integration of school library media programs with the DPI school improvement effort
  - -work of the Council on Instructional Telecommunications
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education programs/conferences:
  - -inservices for school administrators on evaluating and promoting effective library media programs
  - -regional workshops on instructional computing
  - -Wisconsin Educational Technology Conference
- Contributions to the following publications:
  - *-Channel DLS*
  - *-Education Forward*
- Liaison to:
  - -Wisconsin Educational Media Association
  - -Wisconsin Society for Technology in Education
  - -Wisconsin Association of School Librarians

Objectives Completed 1994-1995

- A building level survey of school library media programs was completed and a database of results created.

Objectives 1995-2000

Objective 3.1. To continue to articulate and promote information literacy and instructional technology as a significant responsibility of the library media program and clarify its relationship to priorities of the state superintendent and Goals 2000 (1995-96).

Objective 3.2. To complete a report on the status of school library media centers, noting how well they support the use of a variety of resources and a wide range of learning activities (1995-96).

Objective 3.3. To continue to guide the inclusion of information literacy in the outcome based education initiative and the integrated curriculum project (1995-96).

Objective 3.4. To establish a routine for updating the new database of information regarding library media programs (1995-97).

Objective 3.5. To participate in the implementation of two DPI grants: Connecting the Curriculum and A Curriculum Framework for Mathematics and Science (1995-96).

Objective 3.6. To provide statewide inservice for K-12 library media specialists and teachers on integration of Internet resources into the curriculum (1995-96).

Background on Improving School Library Media Services

Wisconsin school libraries have been serving the instructional needs of students and staff for over a century. Early emphasis was on the high school level. The period 1935-1965 saw a considerable growth in elementary school libraries. Since the 1950s, school libraries have been broadened to include all formats of materials. The preferred organizational form in Wisconsin schools today is the library media center, which brings together all types of learning resources under the direction of professional staff who serve as facilitators of learning processes for students and teachers.

Wis. Stats. section 121.02(1)(h) requires each of the state's 427 school districts to "provide adequate instructional materials, texts, and library services which reflect the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American Society." PI 8.01(2)(b) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code sets criteria by which compliance with the statute is determined, including: library media facilities and professional staff, a diverse collection of materials, district level coordination of library media services, and a long-range plan for development of library media services. While state-level leadership is important, leadership at the school district level is necessary for the realization of the goals which relate to school library media programs in this chapter.

The Common School Fund was created in Article X, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution "to support the maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor". It provides funds for the purchase of materials for school library media centers, according to the rules prescribed by the state superintendent. This annual allocation can be spent by the school district for: Audiovisual Materials, Library Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, Microfilm, Reference Books, and Programmed Microcomputer Software. This allocation cannot be used to purchase textbooks or items which function as textbooks, nor can it be used for rental of any items. It may be spent only for the items listed above, and the items must be part of the collection of materials ordinarily housed in the library media center.

Each year since 1980 school districts have spent less money from local revenue sources for school library materials. The average expenditure per pupil from the local tax levy declined from $6.47 in 1980-81 to $3.46 in 1991-92. At the same time, the common school fund amount per pupil enrolled in public schools has risen from $5.99 to $18.66, increasing the total library expenditure in 1992-93 to $24.05.

The principal of the Common School Fund itself has grown to over $250 million. This money is used for loans to schools, municipalities, counties and other local government units for construction of school facilities and major purchases. The total income from this fund is apportioned to the public schools, based on the school census of children between age 4 and 20 residing in the school district. It is necessary to ascertain that school districts have indeed spent the allocation for the appropriate purposes, so each year the expenditures are compared to the allocations. Offending school districts are notified of the mandate and pursued until the correct expenditures have been made.

The centrality of library media services to curriculum in the elementary and secondary schools has been recognized in Wisconsin. A new administrative rule, PI 4.09(12), requires that all candidates for a Wisconsin teaching license study about school library media programs and become adept at using a wide variety of resources and technology in their teaching. The staff of the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology is responsible for monitoring compliance with this rule by the colleges and universities.

Widespread interest in the condition of older school buildings has sparked enthusiasm in many Wisconsin communities for replacing or remodeling inadequate facilities. Twenty-six percent of Wisconsin's school library media centers occupy less than the size of a single classroom and another 30% occupy space the size of one to two classrooms. A full program cannot be offered in facilities of this size. But, even when newer facilities are planned, an outdated concept of instructional methods often limits the thinking of planners, and the

potential offered by a modern school library media center is left out of the blueprints. It is important that school administrators, architects, building consultants, board members, and all others who influence the design of school buildings know how school library media facilities should be designed to provide the best possible access to information and to promote learning through a broad range of media, including electronic media.

Present and Projected Needs for Improving School Library Media Services

- There is a need for greater integration of information literacy skills in K-12 curriculum.
- There is a need for improved access for school administrators and teachers to current professional materials and reference services through school library media programs.
- There is a need for more professional and support staff, particularly in elementary schools.
- There is a need for direct access to professional school library media specialists for all school-age children, especially at the elementary level.
- There is a need to have more professional staff time for district level leadership for planning and leadership of library media programs.
- There is a need for regular collaboration with university faculty who prepare school library media specialists in order to maintain high quality preservice library media education programs.
- There is a need for inservice education for school administrators to help them guide library media program development and evaluate library media staff.
- There is a need for improved planning and curriculum involvement between library media specialists, K-12 curriculum committees, administrators and teachers to integrate computer literacy into the curriculum.
- There is a need for planning and expanded use of and information about appropriate telecommunications technology for instructional purposes. School districts are making increasing use of instruction television fixed service (ITFS), satellite dishes, fiber optics, and cable networks and continue to need guidance in this area.
- There is a need to monitor expenditures of the interest from the Common School Fund.
- There is a need for regular reporting of data which reflect library media program status.
- There is a need for state level assistance with integration of information technology, instruction, facilities, and information literacy curriculum.

Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups

To improve library services for those in the Wisconsin population with special needs.

Definition of Special Needs Population Groups: Individuals with special needs are children, young adults and adults from among the following groups: educationally and socio-economically disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas, including those living below the census-defined poverty level; functionally illiterate and unemployed persons; elderly persons; ethnic minorities, including but not limited to American Indian, Hispanic, African-American and Southeast Asian peoples; "new Americans" and others with limited English-speaking ability; persons with physical and mental disabilities (including people with developmental disabilities and mentally ill persons); homebound persons, and residents of state, local, and county facilities such as jails, halfway houses, nursing homes, etc.

Ongoing Activities

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services for special needs population groups.
- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to the public library systems in revising, implementing and evaluating the special needs service requirement in their system plans.

- Provision of consultation and technical assistance to the libraries in the Department of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services, the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, The Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, and at the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King.
- Assistance to public libraries and public library systems in building networks with community agencies and institutions in providing library services to special needs populations.
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation of LSCA programs for special needs populations and for state institution library services.
- Sponsorship of the following continuing education program: an annual meeting for special needs consultants
- Provision of specialized information services and interlibrary loan from Reference and Loan Library to state institution libraries.
- Contracting with the Milwaukee Public Library to operate the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
- Contribution to the following publications:
  -Channel DLS
  -Education Forward

Objectives Completed 1994-1995

- Developed a Special Needs Speakers List to enable public library systems to offer quality continuing education to their member libraries in the area of special needs.
- Conducted a statewide ADA workshop.

Objectives 1995-2000

Objective 4.1. To assist public libraries and public library systems in planning, implementing, and evaluating library services to special needs populations, particularly children in poverty, the elderly, people with disabilities, and adult new readers (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purposes: to provide library services for the disadvantaged, handicapped, limited English speaking, elderly, and functionally illiterate, and to provide for community information referral centers/services)*

Objective 4.2. To collaborate with state-level literacy providers and other state agencies in the areas of family and workplace literacy (1995-96).

Objective 4.3. To compile a list of assistive devices purchased with LSCA funds since 1990 (1995-96).

Objective 4.4. To encourage public library systems and public libraries to collaborate with other providers to improve literacy skills in their communities, including cooperation in English-as-a-Second-Language and family literacy initiatives. *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purposes: to provide library services for the functionally illiterate)*

Objective 4.5. To encourage public libraries to provide library services to socioeconomically disadvantaged youth (1995-96). *(LSCA funds 1996-97; related LSCA purposes: to provide library services for the disadvantaged, handicapped, limited English speaking, illiterate, intergenerational library programs, childcare center library programs)*

Objective 4.6. To conduct a continuing education and information exchange workshop for outreach librarians in public libraries and coordinators of LSCA Special Needs projects (1995-96).

Objective 4.7. To encourage public library systems and public libraries to implement provisions of the ADA (1994-99). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to provide library services for the handicapped)*

Objective 4.8. To conduct a statewide survey, in conjunction with the public library annual report form, of library services to users with special needs, including progress toward implementation of the ADA (1995-96).

Objective 4.9. To assist the library coordinator in the Department of Corrections in providing coordination of state institution library services (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to establish, extend, and improve library services to people*

who are in state institutions)

Objective 4.10. To assist state institution libraries in developing and strengthening library services to residents and to encourage public libraries, systems and institution libraries to work together to improve institution library services (1995-2000). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to establish, extend, and improve library services to people who are in state institutions)*

Objective 4.11. To install an online catalog in the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped so patrons can dial in using microcomputer technology (1996-99).

Background on Special Needs Population Groups

Public library systems in Wisconsin have a statutory requirement for "Continuous planning with the division and with participating public libraries and counties in the area in regard to providing service to users with special needs and (in) the coordination and implementation of a plan of service as evidenced by the written plan. . . ." Every public library system has a staff member designated as its special needs consultant. The division holds an annual meeting for the special needs consultants, at which the implementation of the special needs plans and the LSCA Special Needs category are discussed. Other important purposes of this annual meeting are information sharing and in-service training. The Division actively seeks feedback from this group about proposed state-level initiatives in special needs.

The main topic of the annual Special Needs meeting in July 1994 was state-level planning for special populations. The keynote presentation was given by the director of the Applied Population Laboratory, located at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who spoke about anticipated changes in the demographics of Wisconsin's special populations. The consultants used a nominal group technique to identify the special needs groups that the state should emphasize in the next three to five years. Among the priority groups identified were the elderly, children in poverty, people with disabilities, and adults in need of literacy training. The need for planning and setting priorities among special populations was stressed, as was the importance of collaborating with other human service agencies and educational organizations in improving services to special populations.

The LSCA Special Needs grants for 1995-96 are actively responding to the current socio-economic and political climate in Wisconsin and in the United States, by attempting to equalize access to library services for those are increasingly perceived as society's "have nots." As was true in 1994-95, the largest number of applications were to serve people with disabilities. This year also saw a renewed interest in serving educationally and economically disadvantaged children, teens and adults in various life situations: jail residents, inner city teenagers, migrant families, single mothers in poverty, and low-income elderly people. Although they may be labeled job information projects, or English-as-a-Second Language or family literacy grants, many of this year's Special Needs grants share the underlying purpose of equipping Wisconsin residents with the basic skills needed for survival. The project coordinators intend to accomplish this purpose in collaboration with social service agencies and other literacy providers. In a sense, all the projects among the 1995-96 Special Needs grants fall within the rubric of lifelong learning for disadvantaged and disabled people.

A case in point is the Fond du Lac Public Library's "Work Not Welfare - Job Center" project, in which the library is developing an in-library job center for participants in Work Not Welfare, a welfare reform program being piloted in Fond du Lac County. In addition to expanding its collection of basic skills and job seeking information, the library will provide biweekly workshops on these materials. The design of this project includes close cooperation with Wisconsin Job Service and county social services agencies. Another grant which focuses on the world of work is Milwaukee Public Library's "Career and Life Options" project, which enables at risk teens to explore career opportunities and encourages them to continue their education to acquire the skills needed for meaningful employment.

The Arrowhead and Manitowoc-Calumet Library systems, which have provided models for system-level literacy efforts for more than a decade, are renewing their activities in this area, while the Indianhead Federated Library System is undertaking a family literacy project. The Jane Morgan Library in Cambria, with a service population of 1600 people, and the Brown County Library, which includes 202,000 individuals in its service area, are both working to increase their libraries' usage by Spanish-speaking families in their communities.

In urban Wisconsin, the Milwaukee County and Waukesha County library systems have developed strategies to provide basic library services in their respective county jails, whose combined population on an average day exceeds 1500 residents. In rural Wisconsin, the public libraries in Amery, Balsam Lake and Forestville are reaching out to improve the quality of life through library service for elderly people.

Federal LSCA funds will enable the La Crosse and Neenah public libraries to implement parts of their libraries' Americans with Disabilities Act compliance plans in 1995-96, while the Kenosha Public Library, and the Eastern Shores and Waukesha library systems have targeted individuals with vision impairments in their Special Needs grants.

State Institution Library Services

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning has, since 1966, been able to contribute significantly to the improvement of library services in state institutions and residential schools for the handicapped, often through the use of LSCA funds. Coordination of LSCA projects and advisory services to institution libraries are the responsibilities of the Bureau for Library Development's consultant for specialized services. The Reference and Loan Library provides interlibrary loan service directly to state institution libraries. The residential facilities eligible for LSCA funds are operated by four major state departments: Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The position of institution library coordinator, located within the Department of Corrections, services both the Department of Health and Social Services and Department of Corrections. Approximately half of this position is funded with LSCA funds. The institution library coordinator is a member of the system special needs consultants network, and works with the system consultants to integrate resource sharing with state institution libraries into the systems' services to special populations.

In 1990 the Department of Corrections and the Department of Health and Social Services began implementation of a five-year automation plan that would provide the institution libraries with access to WISCAT on CD-ROM, install an integrated circulation/online catalog system, and computerize other library processes. This project has been financed mainly with LSCA funds, but a substantial amount of local matching funds and in-kind contributions was also involved. In 1995 the automation project will be completed for all existing institution libraries; future start-up budgets for new institutions will contain funds for automated library systems.

During the 1995-96 grant year, selected Department of Corrections and Department of Health and Social Services libraries will make available a variety of CD-ROM and multimedia resources on a network and on stand-alone computers. These resources will be selected according to the special needs of the institutionalized patrons and will be evaluated for their usefulness in all the institution libraries. LSCA money will also fund a small humanities program for inmates in the Wisconsin Resource Center. In 1966 the institution library services coordinator will commence a new planning cycle to define goals and objectives for institutional library service over the next three years.

Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped exists to serve the library needs of the visually and physically impaired residents of the state of Wisconsin. It currently provides services to approximately 8,000 active readers.

The Regional Library, located at the Milwaukee Public Library, loans eligible borrowers both materials and equipment provided primarily by the National Library Service for the

Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Service throughout Wisconsin is provided by mail. Service also is provided in person to all borrowers who come into the library. In addition, deposit collections are provided to institutions and libraries throughout Wisconsin. The Regional Library staff has expanded the concept of deposit collections in system resource and other libraries by setting up service centers.

During 1990, the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped hired the RMG consulting firm to review the operation of the automated circulation system and make recommendations for improvements. The consultant recommended the replacement of the existing system with a commercially available turnkey system. The division prepared a budget request for state funds for a replacement system for the 1991-1993 biennium. RMG consultants completed a workflow study and a draft Request for Proposal for an automated circulation system. Funding for the system became available in 1993. The new automated system was fully installed in 1994.

A statutory advisory committee was appointed within the Department of Public Instruction called the Advisory Council on the Education of the Blind. This advisory council advises the department on issues related to the elementary and secondary education of blind students and on the services of the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction provides funding to the Regional Library for personnel, supplies, materials and operating expenses and consultant services. Milwaukee Public Library provides the physical facility, maintenance and utilities. Legislation enabling the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is found in Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Present and Projected Needs for Special Needs Population Groups

- There is a need to provide equal access to library service for Wisconsin residents of all ages with special needs.
- There is a need for Wisconsin public library systems and public libraries to give equal consideration to the special needs populations in their service areas when they develop their long-range plans.
- There is a need for public library systems and public libraries to cooperate with human service agencies and educational institutions in providing library services for special needs populations.
- There is a need to bring Wisconsin libraries into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- There is a need to provide equal access to library service to people with physical and mental disabilities, which includes providing information in formats they can utilize.
- There is a need to develop strategies for improving library service to educationally and economically disadvantaged individuals, including unemployed and homeless people, and children in poverty.
- There is a need for Wisconsin public library systems and public libraries to continue to cooperate with literacy providers to improve the skills of adult new readers.
- There is a need to establish family literacy programs in public libraries to break the cycle of illiteracy for educationally disadvantaged children and their parents and caregivers.
- There is a need for libraries to focus on employment needs such as job search and job skills information and training in technology.
- There is a need to establish or improve library service in county jails throughout the state.
- There is a need to develop library services and provide appropriate materials for members of ethnic minorities living in Wisconsin.
- There is a need for public libraries to develop relevant library services for non-English speaking immigrants and to assist them in adjusting to American life.
- There is a need to provide library service to elderly residents in Wisconsin, particularly those who are poor, institutionalized, and/or physically or mentally disabled.

• There is a need to provide patron access to the holdings of the Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped by adding an online catalog function.

The following documents provide more detailed needs assessment information regarding special needs population groups.
American Indian Resource Manual for Public Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1992.

Library System Plan, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, April 1985.

Population Data for Wisconsin Public Library Systems, Wisconsin Department of Administration, July 1993.

Goal 5: Technology

To ensure that libraries, systems and school districts utilize technology to improve library services and access to the materials and resources in Wisconsin libraries, and to integrate technology in schools across curricular subject areas and grade levels.

Ongoing Activities

• Maintenance of the WISCAT database of library materials and production of a CD-ROM product for distribution to libraries.
• Provision of workshops covering a variety of automation-related topics, including an annual meeting for public library system staff on automation.
• Provision of training in the use of and the inclusion of records in the WISCAT database.
• Provision of consultation to school, public and other types of libraries on library automation programs and the use of instructional telecommunications.
• Provision of consultation with selected vendors and libraries on using downloaded records from the WISCAT database and development of interfaces with selected vendors for adding records to WISCAT.
• Operation of the State Agency Library Processing Center to provide centralized high quality cataloging services to state agency libraries.
• Provision of workshops related to integration of all types of instructional technology into the K-12 curriculum.
• Represent DPI as a partner with the Educational Communications Board, University of Wisconsin - Extension, and the technical college system in the planning and implementation of the state educational technology conference

Objectives Completed 1994-1995

• Completed LSCA funding support for CD-ROM equipment for use with WISCAT for school, public and state agency libraries.
• Completed testing of the QuILL automated interlibrary loan system.
• Published *Instructional Telecommunications: A Resource and Planning Guide*.

Objectives 1995-2000

Objective 5.1. To continue to implement the recommendations of the WISCAT Task Force, including the tracking of library updating, investigation of a serials union list CD-ROM disc, providing quarterly supplement discs, and working toward loading of local circulation systems or online catalog systems in MARC format (1995-96). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to improve public library services)*

Objective 5.2. To work toward state funding for the continued development and provision of the statewide bibliographic database, WISCAT (1997-99).

Objective 5.3. To encourage libraries to convert their bibliographic records to machine-readable form. (1994-99). *(LSCA funds 1995-96 for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; related LSCA purpose: to develop the technological capacity of libraries for*

interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing)

Objective 5.4. To assist schools and public libraries in gaining access to the Internet by implementing the Department of Public Instructions's *Internet Policy Statement and Plan* (1995-96).

Objective 5.5. To assist staff in public library systems to get Internet access for the system and the member public libraries, and to use the Internet as an information and reference resource (1995-96). *(LSCA Title I and II funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purposes: to improve public libraries and to enhance technology.)*

Objective 5.6. To encourage public library systems and public libraries to implement new shared automated systems or enhance existing ones (1995-97). *(LSCA funds 1996-97; related LSCA purposes: to improve public libraries and to enhance technology.)*

Objective 5.7. To study the feasibility, cost, and impact of linking existing automated systems (1995-98).

Objective 5.8 To implement in public library systems and libraries in selected systems the QuILL automated interlibrary loan system to track request processing and maintain statistics (1995-97). *(LSCA funds 1995-96, 96-97; related LSCA purpose: to improve public libraries)*

Objective 5.9. To continue exploring the automation needs of the Reference and Loan Library to improve the acquisition process, materials booking, circulation, collection development, and access to the collection (1995-97).

Objective 5.10. To install an automated audiovisual booking system at the Reference and Loan Library (1995-97).

Objective 5.11. To expand the technology inservice credit course to a multi-level staff development program (1995-1999).

Objective 5.12. To guide the development of Wisconsin's Goals 2000 technology plan (1995-96).

Objective 5.13. To support the Wisconsin Educational Technology Conference (1995-96).

Objective 5.14. To continue to review methods of placing WISCAT online on the Internet and seek funding for this purpose (1995-98).

Background on Technology

Many public, academic, school and special libraries have been and are involved in planning and implementing automation projects. Although the initial investments may be high, libraries have found that automation can be cost-effective and that it offers possibilities for greatly improved local services and efficient resource sharing.

In 1978, the Division for Libraries and Community Learning initiated a major automation planning effort to look at local and state level needs. In late 1980, a consultant's report, *The Effective Use of Automation in Wisconsin Libraries, 1981-1985*, was published. The state superintendent published the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Policy Statement on Library Automation in the March 1982 issue of *Channel DLS*. Progress in implementing the DPI policy statement on automation has had an impact on statewide resource sharing and on local planning for automation. The major recommendation of the state superintendent's policy was the development of a statewide database of library holdings, and this has been implemented.

Over 1,000 libraries of all types have contributed their holdings to the statewide database through the use of OCLC, MITINET, WisCon, and the BiblioFile retrospective conversion programs. The statewide union catalog, WISCAT, includes 5 million unique bibliographic records and over 24 million local holdings. The database is updated quarterly, with a cumulated catalog produced annually. The first CD-ROM was distributed in 1989. The microfiche was first produced in 1983 and was discontinued in 1992. In 1994-95, almost 800 libraries are using the CD-ROM version of the database. The division began producing a mid-year CD-ROM supplement in the fall of 1993.

The division staff currently maintains and supports a number of software products needed to add records to the WISCAT database, including WisCon, MITINET/marc, MITINET/retro, and the BiblioFile interface. In addition, the staff support the Interlibrary

Loan Bulletin Board System software and the development of a new automated interlibrary loan package (QuILL) that will allow better tracking of interloan requests. QuILL was tested by library staff and installed in about 10 libraries at the close of the 1994-95 year.

The Department of Public Instruction policy statement on automation was revised in 1987 to reflect recommendations by the Council on Library and Network Development. One area of the Council on Library and Network Development report that needed additional clarification related to funding automation related programs. The Division for Libraries and Community Learning staff developed an issue paper focusing on a state level funding initiative. A draft of this paper was reviewed by the council and public hearings were held on its recommendations in 1988. The division requested state funding for the operation of the database and for purchasing CD-ROM drives for academic, special and school libraries. This request was not approved by the legislature for the 1989-91 biennium. The Department of Public Instruction established a committee in 1988-89 to review quality control issues and problems related to the database.

An area of library automation where there has been a considerable amount of activity is in the public library systems. The 17 public library systems in the state have a statutory responsibility to plan for automation with their member libraries. Several of the public library systems' resource libraries that have automated circulation systems are in the process of enhancing those systems. The enhancements include new software modules, such as online catalogs. As part of their enhancements, some of the resource libraries are also expanding their automated systems to include other libraries in neighboring municipalities. The Division for Libraries and Community Learning staff has been and will continue to assist the resource libraries in planning for the internal and external expansion of their automated systems.

In recent years there has been a considerable amount of automation activity in many of Wisconsin's smaller public libraries and school library media centers. With the growing power of microcomputers, many small libraries are finding it feasible to implement automated circulation systems and online catalogs using microcomputers. Over 300 libraries have used their records in WISCAT as the basis of their local automated systems. The automation needs of smaller public libraries and school library media centers have been a major focus of emphasis by the Division for Libraries and Community Learning during the past year.

The division conducted a survey early in 1994 on the "state of technology" in the 380 public libraries in Wisconsin. Highlights include:

Number of libraries with OPACs and Circulation Systems:

- 72 have online catalogs (18.9%)
- 126 have online circulation systems (33.2%)

Number of libraries with CD-ROM products:

- 177 have CD-ROM databases (46.6%) with a breakdown as follows:
  - 146 have WISCAT (38.4%), our state CD-ROM catalog
  - 76 have encyclopedias, almanacs, etc. (20%)
  - 77 have magazine indexes (20.2%)
  - 27 have consumer, health-related databases (7.1%)
  - 20 have business-related databases (5.3%)
  - 12 have science and technology-related databases (3.2%)

Number of libraries with Internet access and issues:

- 24 have access to the Internet (6.3%)
- 247 listed "cost" as a major impediment to getting access (65%)
- 199 listed "lack of information" on what the Internet is, its benefits, etc., as a major impediment to getting access (52.3%)
- 174 listed "concerns about staff time commitments" as a major impediment to getting access (45.8%)

132 listed "concerns about staff training" as a major impediment to getting access (43.7%)

School districts are faced with a wide variety of technology issues which include but go beyond library automation. As technologies they use merge and the "national electronic highway" develops, schools are beginning to more fully integrate digitized voice, video, and data capabilities into both their administrative and instructional programs. School districts also are faced with the challenge to restructure in order to implement active rather than passive learning, empower teachers, and utilize authentic assessment. Goals 2000 asks states to relate the national goals to technology through a state plan. School library media centers play an increasing role in this process and should be recognized as a critical source of expertise in effective participation in the information age. Consultants in the Bureau for Instructional Media and Technology are shaping their agenda to provide as much assistance in this area as possible to school districts.

The Division for Libraries and Community Learning's Internet Committee, consisting of division staff from three of its bureaus, meets on a monthly basis to review the latest developments on the Internet, NREN and the National Information Infrastructure. As part of its work this committee revised and expanded the Wisconsin Division for Library Service's *Network Services Policy Statement*. The newly revised statement is entitled the *Internet Access Policy Statement and Plan*. This document outlines the responsibilities the department and division have in the rapidly evolving area of network development.

Present and Projected Needs for Technology

- There is a need to explore methods of adding MARC records from other sources to the statewide database while maintaining adequate quality control.
- There is a need to encourage the use of MARC records in local systems including microcomputer systems and to develop a means of solving problems which may exist.
- There is a need to assist libraries in implementation of CD-ROM networks for purposes of networking WISCAT.
- There is a need to produce WISCAT in online format so that database can be accessed via Internet.
- There is a need to study the telecommunications systems which are available to libraries throughout Wisconsin in order to improve the cost effectiveness and reliability of voice and data communications among libraries at the state, area and local levels.
- There is a need to assist libraries in getting access to the Internet at the lowest possible cost.
- There is a need for greater school participation in retrospective conversion of catalog records to machine-readable form.
- There is a need to monitor library automation advancements and analyze their impact on planning for individual libraries and cooperation among libraries.
- There is a need to utilize automation to improve the management of the interlibrary loan recordkeeping process.
- There is a need for school districts to plan and implement automation as a coordinated districtwide effort.
- There is need to educate librarians on the complexity of library automation and the need to keep informed on the rapidly changing technology.
- There is a need to educate teachers and school administrators regarding effective integration of instructional technologies into the K-12 curriculum.
- There is a need for developing specific mechanisms to keep school and library staff better informed regarding developments in information technology.

The following documents provide more detailed needs assessment information regarding technology.

Funding for Statewide Automation: A Report Issued by the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department of Public Instruction, August 1988.

Internet Policy Statement and Plan, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1994.

Policy Statement on Library Automation, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Channel DLS* April 1988.

Report of the WISCAT Task Force, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, January 1993.

A Survey on Updating the WISCAT and OCLC Databases, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1992.

Report of the Council on Library and Network Development to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Automating Wisconsin Libraries, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, September 1987.

Report of the Database Search Services Committee, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, July 1990.

Small Library Automation: Information and Issues, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, May 1991.

Instructional Telecommunications: A Resource and Planning Guide, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1995.

LSCA Policies

Following is a list of selected LSCA policies and procedures. For a more detailed explanation, along with information on how to apply for LSCA funds, contact the Bureau for Library Development. A companion document, *LSCA Information and Guidelines for Wisconsin*, also is available.

Policies and procedures for evaluation of the effectiveness of LSCA programs.

- Each project or program will have an evaluation design based on the objectives of the project or program, and other factors as appropriate.
- The objectives of each project or program will be evaluated by the contribution the project or proposal will make to the achievement of the Wisconsin Long-Range Program and by its contribution to the improvement of library service for the users of the state.

Policies and procedures for dissemination of information regarding LSCA projects and evaluation.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to the LSCA Advisory Committee.
- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be published in *Channel DLS* and other documents as appropriate.

- Evaluations of projects and information on projects will be distributed to interested persons upon request.

Policies and procedures for coordination of programs and projects of LSCA with programs operated by institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools.

- The state superintendent of public instruction serves on the UW Board of Regents and the State Board of Vocational-Technical Adult Education.
- The LSCA Advisory Committee has representatives of public, special, school, academic, and institutional libraries and library users.
- DLCL is advised by a statutory Council on Library and Network Development which has members representative of the interests of all types of libraries.
- DLCL includes librarians from the various types of libraries on statewide committees, task forces and planning groups.
- DLCL staff are represented on the board of the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Cooperative Children's Book Center.

LSCA Activities 1995-96

The U.S. Department of Education requires annual plans and reports that describe the uses of LSCA funds in each state. All projects and programs funded with LSCA must be reported according to federally established categories. Following is a list of the federal reporting categories, with corresponding Wisconsin goals and categories for projects that will take place July 1996 - June 1997. Some Wisconsin categories are listed under more than one federal LSCA category. Until actual grant awards are made in May 1996, specific federal categories cannot be determined.

Title I

Public Library Services to Areas Without Services
Wisconsin will not be using LSCA funds for this purpose.

Public Library Services to Areas with Inadequate Services
Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Library System Services
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Public Library Standards and Planning, Continuing Education for Public Librarians, Public Library Awareness Campaign, Collection Preservation and Management
Goal 5: Technology
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Statewide Database, Information Technology: Internet, Information Technology: Shared Systems

Disadvantaged
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Physically Handicapped
Wisconsin will not be using LSCA funds for this purpose.

State Institutional Library Services
Goal 4: State Institutions
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Institution Library Services, Institution Library Coordination

Strengthening State Library Administrative Agencies
Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Library System Services
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Goal 5: Technology
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Strengthening the State Library Agency

Major Urban Resource Libraries
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services
Wisconsin LSCA category: Major Urban Resource Libraries

Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries which Serve as National or Regional Centers
Wisconsin does not use LSCA funds for this purpose.

Limited English-Speaking Proficiency
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Services to the Elderly
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Community Information Referral Centers
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Literacy Programs
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Handicapped
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

Intergenerational Library Programs
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth, Special Needs-Systems

Child Care Center Library Programs
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth, Special Needs-Systems

Model Library Literacy Centers
Wisconsin will not be using LSCA funds for this purpose.

Drug Abuse Prevention Library Programs
Goal 4: Special Needs Population Groups

Wisconsin LSCA categories: Special Needs-Systems, Reading Motivation: Special Needs Youth

LSCA Administration
Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation
Goal 2: Improving Public Libraries and Library System Services
Wisconsin LSCA category: LSCA Administration

Title II

Public Library Construction
Goal 2: Improving Public Library and Public Library System Services
Wisconsin LSCA category: Public Library Construction ADA

Technology Enhancement
Goal 5: Technology
Wisconsin LSCA Category: Information Technology: Shared Automated Systems

Title III

Planning of Cooperative Library Networks
Wisconsin will not be using LSCA funds for this purpose.

Establishing, Expanding and Operating Library Networks
Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation
Wisconsin LSCA category: Delivery Services

Planning for Statewide Resource Sharing
Goal 1: Resource Sharing and Interlibrary Cooperation
Wisconsin LSCA category: Delivery Service Study

Technological Capacity for Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Goal 5: Technology
Wisconsin LSCA categories: Statewide Database

Preservation Programs
Wisconsin will not be using LSCA Title III funds for this purpose.